

than the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. But to prove that we do not get it, and also that we do not discriminate in favor of the Seaboard route against your city, you have only to require your "correspondent" to furnish you the correct tariff and make an impartial comparison of the same. I am yours.

STATE NEWS

EDUCATIONAL CHANGE.—The Executive Committee of the Chatham Educational Association have wisely changed the time for the meeting of the Association from the 14th to the 21st of October, which is the week of the Fair. Let all the teachers of the State attend. The time has come when they should speak and instruct the growing children of the State as to what should be done for the instruction and education of the minor children, who, all over the State, are growing up in ignorance and it may be, in vice.

We repeat, we hope all the teachers of the State to go to the meeting of the Educational Convention on the day named, (21st October) as we have reason to believe that matters of vital importance to the educational interests of the State will come up for consideration at that Convention.

THE GREENE COUNTY RAILROAD MEETING.—According to previous notice a large number of the people of Greene county assembled in the Courthouse in Snow Hill, on Saturday, the 25th September, to discuss the importance of building a railroad through Greene county, from some point on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. W. J. Jones President, Colonel Edwards Vice President, and Theo. Edwards Secretary.

Mr. Jerry Barrard, of Pitt county, was called on and responded in a very able speech, urging the importance to the people of Greene and Pitt, adopting some speedy measures by which railroad communication could be established through the counties named. Mr. Barrard was followed by Col. Dixon, Mr. Galloway, J. L. Speight and W. J. Jones, who pointed out to the people the importance of going forward with this movement.

On motion of Mr. Rastbury, a committee of six, viz: Dr. John Harvey, J. Q. Jackson, Swift Galloway, S. H. Edwards, J. P. Speight and Dr. W. J. Jones, were appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the Board of Railroads, to confer with the President and Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and receive any propositions they may have to make to aid the people in building said road.

That this meeting adjourn to meet again at Snow Hill on Saturday, the 9th day of October, 1869, to receive the report of said committee.

That the Secretary of this meeting address letters to the Hon. R. B. Bridges, Col. S. L. Fremont and Maj. John Winthrop, requesting them to be present at the general meeting to be held at Snow Hill on Saturday, the 16th day of October, 1869.

That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Goldsboro' Messenger and Wilson Plaindealer, with request for publication, and also that other papers in the State friendly to this movement be requested to copy.—Goldsboro' Messenger.

We understand that our friend, J. C. Baird, intends establishing a broom factory at this place soon. He has connected with him a regular broom maker, from the North, and we have no doubt they will turn out a good article. Success to it. Asheville News.

After one of the longest droughts known here at this season of the year, on Saturday last we were visited by a heavy fall of rain, lasting nearly all night, and part of the next day. It has cleared off cold. On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings we had heavy frosts, and fires and winter clothing are very necessary for comfort. Asheville News.

HOO CHOLERA.—A gentleman who has been traveling in the Western part of this State informs us that the disease among the hogs known as "cholera" has spread beyond the Blue Ridge, and that many hogs have died with it.

Formerly in this county has checked the disease by washing out the mouth and throat of the hog with a strong decoction made from persimmon bark. He has not lost a hog since using the remedy, which was first communicated to him by a negro man who had tried it. A little alum added to the decoction would improve it no doubt. Charlotte Messenger.

COURT WEEK.—Yesterday (Monday) was the day contemplated by law for the beginning of the Fall term of Wake Superior Court, but His Honor, Judge Watts, not making his appearance, the Sheriff opened the Court, and the case of the State vs. the defendants, were all disappointed, among some who had work to do at home—much dissatisfaction was expressed.

A good many lay negroes were hanging round the side of the court house, and they were very disappointed that anybody else. Raleigh Sentinel.

We learn that Col. Folk, while on the Blue Ridge Mountains, between Boone and Jefferson, was shot at by three men secreted at the side of the road, and was riding in a buggy, and the horse taking fright at the firing, ran off, threw the Col. out and severely injured him in the head. No clue could be had of the would be murderers. Asheville News.

STATE FAIR.—It may not be generally known that visitors to the ensuing State Fair to be held on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d of October will be passed on the Railroad for one fare. Those buying tickets ought to mention the object of their visit to Raleigh to the Railroad Agent, who will arrange matters for them. Articles intended for exhibition will be carried both ways free. Raleigh Sentinel.

GOT OVER HIS FRIGHT.—General Latham has got over his fright sufficiently to visit Pitt, and look after the new converts. A Radical said he had gone down full of money, to carry the election. If he had said full of whiskey, we should not have gained the declaration. We think when about to go to Florida, or Latham to Pitt, they should consider if he would not rather grant an act, for they have no means of making an honest living at the place named. Raleigh Sentinel.

RETURNED.—His Excellency, Gov. Holden, returned home yesterday. We cannot add, in the usual parlance on such occasions, "apparently in fine health and spirits," for we have not yet seen him. Some seemed to think he was making an unusually long stay from the Capital. Indeed, he had begun to feel a little uneasy about him; but he could not get the pathetic appeal we made to him last week to come home. David, the man who "wears the bag and what is put therein," got home on Monday. There are some behind yet. Raleigh Sentinel.

From the Norfolk Journal.
An Important Decision.
Validity of Contracts in Confederate Times.
The following opinion was given in the Huston Court of Portsmouth, on Tuesday last, by Judge Oldfield:
Gilbert Elliott & Co., vs. the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, et al.—in chancery.

Messrs. Scarborough, Duffield and Sharp for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Holliday, Gayle & Watts for defendants.
Bill.—The bill in this suit sets forth substantially that on or about September 13, 1864, a contract was made by and between the plaintiffs and the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, by the terms of which it was agreed that the plaintiffs should deliver to said company one hundred tons of good serviceable railroad iron at Kingston, N. C. In consideration of which the said railroad company agreed to deliver to plaintiffs two hundred tons of old iron, or any part of the same. Damages laid at \$8,000 and interest.

Answer.—The answer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company admits the making of the contract as set forth in the bill, and also the delivery of one hundred tons of iron by the plaintiffs to them, but set forth the following defenses:

1. That they delivered all, or nearly all, of said two hundred tons of iron to plaintiffs, in full satisfaction of the contract.

2. That at the time the said contract was made, plaintiffs were acting as agents for the Confederate States, and all that plaintiffs did in and about the premises, was done as such agents; also that the funds used by plaintiffs for the purchase of one hundred tons of good iron from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company, and the delivery of the same to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, were the funds of the Confederate States Government.

3. That the State of North Carolina and others had a lien by mortgage on the one hundred tons of good iron purchased by plaintiffs from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company, and therefore, neither the plaintiffs nor the Confederate States Government had title to said one hundred tons of good iron, and could transfer none to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, except by a mortgage subject to the lien created by said mortgage.

4. That the said contract was "illegal, null and void, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and State of North Carolina"; that the two hundred tons of old iron, or any part thereof, to the plaintiffs by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company in accordance with the terms of the contract?

It is clear that the burden of proof is with the defense to show the delivery.

The defense to show the delivery of the two hundred tons of old iron, or any part thereof, to the plaintiffs by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company in accordance with the terms of the contract?

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exchanged for two hundred tons of old iron in dispute.
This point was substantially abandoned, or not insisted on, in the oral argument by Messrs. Holliday and Gayle, and consequently only remark that, in my opinion, no competent evidence was introduced to sustain it. Clearly the deed should have been introduced or its absence explained, before oral testimony could have been received of its contents. Consequently the defense failed to establish this point.

Fourth.—Was the contract entered into between the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company and the plaintiffs illegal, null and void, because it was the intention of the plaintiffs to apply it in the construction of the iron-clad to be used in the naval service of the Confederate States?

Clearly in the light of the decisions upon this point, there can be no doubt that it was "illegal, null and void," if such were the purposes of the plaintiffs. The authorities quoted by defense fully sustain this point, and I find a remarkable coincidence in the authorities quoted by both parties. The law, then, being settled, there is nothing remaining to be done, except an examination of the testimony. I would remark, however, before proceeding to the examination of the evidence, that the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase (cited by defendant's counsel) in Evans and Evans vs. the city of Richmond, uses this language: "Any contract, the object of which is to give aid and support to rebellion against the United States, is void."

The rule that "the presumption of law is in favor of the legality of a contract," (Clarity on Contracts, 2nd ed., 673), is, however, quite as well settled, and the objection that a contract is immoral and illegal, as between plaintiff and defendant sounds at all times very ill in the mouth of defendant. (Hill.) I am brought to this conclusion, then, that the evidence, to prove that a contract in a contract of the laws of the country must be clear and conclusive—so clear and conclusive as to leave no rational doubt in the mind.

The counsel for the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company insist that the plaintiffs made the exchange of good railroad iron for the old worn out railroad iron, intending to apply it to the construction of iron-clads for the Confederate States Navy, and say: "Elliott & Co., in their letter, declare it: 'Gov. Vane shows it could have been obtained for no other purpose than the great armament of the Confederate States Navy, the transportation by Government train to Wilmington, the weighing by a Confederate officer, and the placing upon the wharf to be rolled in plates—indeed, every witness shows the purpose to which it was to be applied.'"

That there is much in the facts and circumstances adduced to produce the impression on the mind that Gilbert Elliott & Co. did intend to apply this old iron to sheathe the iron-clads cannot I think, be denied; but the question, in my view, is to be determined by the facts. Do these facts and circumstances make such an impression on the mind as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the conclusion?

Chief Justice Chase, in the case of "Evans & Evans vs. The City of Richmond," referred to by the counsel for the City Council of Richmond in the Legislature, excludes all doubt on this point, "i. e., 'a very leading object was to give aid and support to the rebellion.' The record was record evidence—the best possible.

It must be remembered that all parties privy to this transaction were (so-called) citizens of the Confederate States at war with the United States.

There was no reason for concealment.—The plaintiffs in their own opinion of others conversant with the facts, were doing a patriotic service for their country, in building these iron-clads for the defense of North Carolina. Men do not take pains to hide their good deeds.—If they had been in such a position as to have been under the necessity of concealment what they were doing, as violators of the law could not have been so ready to exist why inferences, impressions, and suspicious circumstances should be taken as proof; but in this case I can see no reason why the proof should not be as clear as the noon-day sun—they had no reason to hide their tracks.

Captain Cook who, as officer of the Confederate States Government, made the contract for the building of the iron-clad, with plaintiffs, and who, it is natural to presume, knew more about the contract than any other witness, says that the plaintiffs were not to furnish the iron to sheathe the vessels; the terms of the contract were that the Confederate States Government was to do so. The exchange of the iron of this 2—Robertson says "they had not made up their minds what to do with it." At different times they stated different objects for which they intended it. Was the intent then to apply it to the purpose of sheathing the vessels, or was it for some other purpose? If not then, when was it so formed? Did they ever stipulate with the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, or any one else to use it?

The inference that they intended so to use it can be drawn from their letter to Wallace; but it is only an inference. As to evidence excluding the inference, made for a liberal bid from the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company a protestation of zeal and earnestness in the service of their State and the Confederate States.

The money paid to plaintiffs by the Confederate States Government, was not given them to purchase iron from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, was so paid because the Government owed it to them. Captain Cook says so, and also asserts that it had a right to do as they pleased with it—that the Confederate Government had nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

Col. Fremont states some facts that go very far to show that the two hundred tons of old iron were to be used in the service of the Confederate States Government; but he destroys the value of his evidence when he states that "it was very difficult to separate that transaction from others of a similar nature going on with the Confederate States Navy Department. I have no doubt that all the witnesses for the defense are conscientious in their beliefs, and honest in their impressions; but I do not think that either their belief, conclusions or impressions should be given the weight of the fact testified to by Mr. Robertson and Capt. Cook. These two gentlemen were in such position that they knew, and knowing, testified clearly and understandingly to the transaction.

A Chinaman named Gong killed Chas. Archer, his own wife and himself. Jealousy was the cause.
A negro butcher killed a white man here today.

In the House to-day two resolutions were offered that the iron-clad oath be now administered to members and temporary officers of the House, which were referred to the proper committee when it shall be appointed.

The New York Times says they have advice that Johnson men have been elected as presidency officers in both Houses.

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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Connecticut.
HARTFORD, Oct. 5.—Noon.
The telegraph has been prostrated so badly by the storm as to prevent returns.

From Richmond.
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5.—Noon.
The Legislature convened at noon with a full attendance in the House, and a temporary organization was effected with Wm. McLaughlin, of Rockbridge, as Speaker, and H. G. Jones, of Albemarle, Clerk; and adjourned till to-morrow when permanent officers will be elected.

Bowlen Wells, who is a republican, protested against any officer, temporary or permanent, taking his seat who had not taken the iron-clad oath.

The Senate met with Lieut. Gov. Lewis in the Chair. The organization is not yet completed, but it will be that of the caucus last night. Davis, an old incumbent, is Clerk; Wirt Harrison, an old incumbent, is Surgeon at Arms; Minor, of Loudoun, is first and Abraham Hall (colored) Second Doorkeeper.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Noon.
The Supreme Court was in session to-day but had no quorum.

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From New Hampshire.
CONCORD, Oct. 5.—Noon.
There was a violent storm at Concord to-day. The telegraph North of here is interrupted. The river is rising fast, and the damage caused by the storm is considerable.

From Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Noon.
The flood is subsiding and freighting and travel has been resumed.

From New York.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Noon.
The Herald's Madrid special reports that General Guesca's troops lost twenty killed and thirty-eight wounded. The Republicans were one thousand strong, and after losing forty killed and sixty wounded with a number captured, retreated to the mountains.

From Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Noon.
The flood is subsiding and freighting and travel has been resumed.

From Washington.—A Member of the North Carolina Legislature Fingering in Washington City, &c., &c.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—P. M.
Samuel Pomeroy, a negro member of the North Carolina Legislature, was on trial in this city today for larceny. He was acquitted.

Fears are entertained at the Revenue Bureau that Collector McGee has been killed or that he has absconded. He has not been heard from since the 21st of August.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day. Benjamin B. Fournier has been appointed Collector of the Port of New York, and we are told that he is a very able and energetic man.

Attorney General Hoar decides that Sherman's recent order is illegal excluding claim agents and attorneys from prosecuting claims before the War Department.

Supervisor Presbury reports that forty stills have been seized and one thousand gallons of spirits captured, and thirty-five men arrested in the mountains of Virginia by a squad of Federal cavalry.

There were no developments made known of the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Flood in Connecticut.
HARTFORD, Oct. 5.—P. M.
The full report of the flood shows that immense damage has been done. Bridges and factories were swept away and several lives lost.

Virginia Legislature.
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 5.—P. M.
The Senate elected all the officers named in the noon dispatch—a Wells Republican making the same protest as was made in the House against their entering office without taking the iron-clad oath. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

Both parties will caucus to-night—the Wells men to prepare their ticket for Speaker—Gen. D. B. White who was nominated for that position last night being regarded as objectionable to Gen. Butler, having challenged him when in this city. White has withdrawn and the ticket will be changed to-night.

The White Republican made a regularly nominated ticket for officers in the Senate to-day, which received six votes.

There is but little talk about the senatorship to-day, in view of the more immediate interest in the choice of Speaker by the Walker men in caucus to-night.

Robert Douglas, Private Secretary of President Grant, was in this city to-day.

From Stanton, Va.—Man Killed.—Agricultural Fair.
STANTON, Va., Oct. 5.—P. M.
A man named McCallan, from Pennsylvania, was killed at Charlottesville to-day in attempting to leap on a railroad train while in motion.

Great preparations are being made here for the Valley Agricultural Fair, which commences on Tuesday next.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Noon.
In the Supreme Court to-day all were present but Mr. Field.

The Court is hearing the Gas Light case from Memphis.

Nothing whatever has been received here regarding the New York Times says they have advice that Johnson men have been elected as presidency officers in both Houses.

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A negro butcher killed a white man here today.

S. T. Maddox, of Chesterfield, and John B. Crenshaw, of Richmond, Turner, who was nominated by a Conservative, obtained 87 votes. Maddox, nominated by a Wells Republican, obtained 81 votes, and Crenshaw 5 Turner was declared elected.

In the discussion the point was pressed that Turner now send an application before Congress for the removal of his political disabilities, and it was explained that though not able to take the test oath, he was not disqualified by the 14th amendment.

J. B. Biggers, the old incumbent, was elected Clerk.

In the Senate the same protest of the Republican caucus was presented and a resolution was adopted laying it on the table on the ground that it was manifestly an effort to obstruct reconstruction, and was in plain opposition to the intention of Congress expressed in the reconstruction acts, and in direct violation of the interpretation of said acts by the administration.

A resolution was adopted, informing the Commanding General of the organization of the Senate, when it adjourned.

By Havana Cable.
HAVANA, Oct. 6.—Noon.
The first Cuban cable is unobscureable. The second cable, which lands five miles east of Havana, commenced working to-day.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—P. M.
The revenue receipts to-day were over half a million dollars.

Proceedings at Wilmington against the Horner were ordered by the District yesterday.

A report here that Secretary Fish had been notified that the English and French governments had ordered their fleets to pursue the Horner and that the crew, is untrue.

The Attorney General has rendered his opinion to the effect that the Secretary of War cannot preclude claim agents or attorneys from prosecuting business in his department in all proper cases, but where there is reason to suspect fraud, the right and duty exist to suspend such business intercourse; it being proper and obligatory to protect the government from fraud.

The Agent or Attorney should be furnished with the reasons for such suspension. In order to vindicate the opinion was rendered in cases alleged to affect the payment of bounties to colored troops, it being said by an officer who investigated similar claims that they were tainted with fraud.

J. H. VanAlstine, in behalf of the New Orleans Commercial Union, called on Commissioner DeLoach to-day and asked that purchases of tobacco in Virginia and North Carolina for May shipment in bond. The course of Mr. Dolan promises relief to New Orleans and Mobile merchants as well as to Southern manufacturers.

In the matter of Benj. Brown, Eli Wood, John Halligan, Granville House, William Andrews and Philip Stonemeyer, Hon. W. Boyce formerly of South Carolina asked leave to file a motion for writ of habeas corpus in these cases, and the motion was directed to be argued on Friday next. The prisoners are charged with murder in Texas in June last, and it is alleged that they are now being tried by military commission.

From Richmond.
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6.—P. M.
The House chose Thos. C. Crittenden Sergeant at Arms and adjourned.

Mr. Turner, who was elected Speaker of the House to-day is a lawyer, about sixty years old, and one of the first advocates of the reconstruction acts in the State. He was an old Whig, but changed to a Douglas Democrat in 1860 and was shortly afterwards defeated as a Union candidate for the Legislature.

New York Markets.
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Noon.
Stocks opened weak but became firmer with an upward tendency. Money easy at 6 1/2 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 100 days, 102 1/2; 60 days, 101 1/2; 30 days, 100 1/2. Five-cent stock, 102 1/2. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupon, 62 1/2. Virginia sixes, ex-coupon, 61 1/2; new, 62 1/2. Louisiana sixes, old, 70; new, 66 1/2; 64; 62; 60; 58; 56; 54; 52; 50; 48; 46; 44; 42; 40; 38; 36; 34; 32; 30; 28; 26; 24; 22; 20; 18; 16; 14; 12; 10; 8; 6; 4; 2; 0.

Flour—shades firmer. Wheat 1 cent better.—Corn—firm. Mass pork dull at \$9 75/100. Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 27 1/2. Spirits Turpentine firm at 45 1/2. Rosin steady—strained 25 to 32. Freight firm.

The "Ring" and the State Bonds.
The "Ring," including the Governor and Treasurer, are now in New York, manipulating the State Bonds. They are there, and will be more firm, and we are told that under their manipulation, the bonds of the State went down, Wednesday, as the telegraph informs us, to forty cents in greenbacks on the dollar. Now, we understand this game, and we tell the people how it is played: The "Ring" men combine and put the bonds down to 40 cents; then they buy the bonds at 40 cents in the market, while the bonds are low down, and the "Ring" buy them. As soon as they buy, then the price of the bonds is put as high as they can get it by combination, promise of paying the bonds at 40 cents, and then they sell the bonds which they bought at a mere song. For example, they buy the bonds at 40 cents in the dollar to-day; to-morrow or next day they manage to run the bonds up, and sell out at 50 or 62 cents in the dollar.—The margin in the sales of hundreds of thousands of dollars, makes fortunes for the "Ring." The Governor and Treasurer are in New York! The telegraph informs us of the sudden fluctuations in these bonds while they are there; do the people see!

We ask you, who are the hypocrites, the liars, and false declarations of the Standard, the Sentinel and the "croakers" put down the price of State bonds, in the face of such villainies as are practiced in New York by the "Ring." And let it be remembered, too, that the "Ring" master, Gen. Littlefield, is in New York helping the "Ring" work the Standard and Governor Holden. Away with such hypocrisy! The people scoff at such stuff; they see the point.

We predict that the bonds will go up in a few days, so that there will be a "margin." We told the people a few days ago that the bonds would go down and then up!—Raleigh Sentinel.

A Handsome Bequest for the South.
The following is the codicil of the will of the late Caleb Dorsey, Esq., of Howard county, Md., making a charitable bequest for the benefit of Southern people. The codicil bears date August 19, 1869:

"I give and bequeath \$30,000 to my brother, Henry M. Dorsey, and Gov. T. W. Ligon, in special trust, to apply the same to the relief of such portions of the people of the late slaveholding States of this Union as the late trustees may think most require assistance on account of their suffering and want, and to said sum of money shall be applied in such manner as they may deem best to accomplish my purpose.

"If my personal estate should not prove sufficient to pay all legacies, including this of \$30,000, I direct that so much shall be deducted from the \$35,000 given by the codicil dated August 16, 1869, as may be necessary to make up this legacy for the benefit of the people of the South."

Mr. W. E. Mason, a most estimable young citizen of Mason, Ga., was shot and instantly killed near that city, last week, by Mr. Samuel Olson.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.
BEEF, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PORK, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
LARD, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SUGAR, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
COFFEE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
TEA, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
RICE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
WHEAT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CORN, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
OATS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BARLEY, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
HAY, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
STRAW, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CLOVER, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
ALFALFA, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SWEET POTATOS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
POTATOS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
ONIONS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CABBAGES, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CAULIFLOWERS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CUCUMBERS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
EGGS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BUTTER, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CHEESE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
MILK, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CREAM, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
ICE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
FUEL, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
LUMBER, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SHingles, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BRICKS, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PLASTER, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
GIPSUM, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SAND, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
GRAVEL, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CRUSHED STONE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PAVING STONE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CURB STONE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
DRAINAGE TILE, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PORTLAND CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SAND LIME CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
ROMAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PALESTINE CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
MOROCCO CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PORTUGAL CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SPANISH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
ITALIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
FRENCH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
ENGLISH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SCOTCH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
IRISH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
WELSH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
DUTCH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BELGIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
AUSTRIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PRUSSIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
RUSSIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
TURKISH CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
EGYPTIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SYRIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
ARABIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
INDIAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CHINESE CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
JAPANESE CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
KOREAN CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SIAM CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BURMA CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CEYLON CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SRI LANKA CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
MALAYA CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SINGAPORE CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
PENANG CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
MALACCA CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BANGKOK CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SIAM CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
BURMA CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
CEYLON CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SRI LANKA CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
MALAYA CEMENT, 37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
SINGAPORE CEMENT, 37